

JPRS 79580

3 December 1981

Latin America Report

No. 2411



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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ENERGY ECONOMICS

CHILE

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION--According to information released by the National Petroleum Enterprise [ENAP] Chile is currently producing 50 percent of the 100,000 barrels per day of oil it consumes. According to ENAP estimates this year's production will total 15 million barrels. It is expected that this figure will be increased in 1982.
[PY161111 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Nov 81]

CSO: 3010/313

PEMEX IMPROVES SHIPPING CAPABILITIES

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 21 Oct 81 p 4-B

[Article by Nestor Gil Garcia]

[Text] If PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum] did not have its own transport system, a number of wells would have to be closed because of the lack of overland transport facilities suitable for our national development requirements.

The engineer Antonio Montes de Oca, deputy director of projects, and construction and rehabilitation of port facilities, said that a coastal shipping system is used instead of overland transport.

At present PEMEX has a 17,000-ton barge, 30 flat tugboats of 7,000, 6,000, and 1,200 hp, along with two flatboats with cranes, of 150 tons each. The barge can transport up to 10 flatboats at a time.

This system will also have 113 cranes and hoists with a capacity ranging from 5 to 60 tons, he reported.

In addition, the program calls for the construction or rehabilitation of port facilities in Arbol Grande, Tampamachoco, the port of Veracruz, Punta Pichos, Chiltepec, Santa Ana, El Bajio, Jose Colono, and Lerma.

All these facilities are considered very simple and some are located inland. The terminals will have a dock, a storage yard, and in some cases, a warehouse.

Through the rehabilitation and construction program, loading and unloading points will be fully diversified. This will help to bring operations closer to working areas and will shift traffic away from the traditional loading areas.

Virtual Container Concept

He reported that in the first phase 27 ships were used with a dead weight of 33,200 tons. The plans call for a total of 77 ships with a weight of 74,000 tons.

The flatboats mounted on the deck of the barge fit the concept of containers, and their cargo consists of a variety of equipment used in refineries. Upon arrival at its destination, the barge is submerged so that the flatboats can be detached and begin to float by themselves.

Later, he said, a 1,200-hp tugboat brings the flatboats to the coast where an unloading crane places them under the Mack trucks which will take the equipment to the refinery.

In the meantime, other flatboats take the place of those that were unloaded. The barge resurfaces and resumes its course.

It was also reported that by air and by a complete microwave network, constant communications are maintained with all the points where PEMEX installations are located.

7679
CSO: 3010/242

INCREASED OIL DEALS WITH SPAIN SIGNED

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 6 Oct 81 p 5-B

[Article by Arturo de Aquino]

[Text] Today Mexico and Spain are to sign two oil agreements. One of these provides for daily exports of 20,000 barrels of crude to Spain, and the other calls for the sale of 8,000 tons of petroleum, which will be refined in Spain and then returned to Mexico to be consumed.

The agreements will be signed by the director of PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum], Julio Rodolfo Moctezuma, and by the director of the INHIE [National Hydrocarbons Institute of Spain], Claudio Boada.

Agreement Reached During Prime Minister's Visit

PEMEX reported that this agreement was arranged during the visit which the prime minister of Spain, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, made to Mexico last July.

According to the terms of the agreement, Spain will receive an additional supply of Mexican petroleum amounting to 20,000 barrels a day (180,000 tons a day are already being exported); this is the equivalent of 1 million tons a year.

The document also includes an agreement that PEMEX will supply to the Spanish firm EMPETROL 8,000 barrels a day (400,000 tons of petroleum) which EMPETROL will later return to Mexico under the form of ethylene, butadiene, and propylene.

It was explained that during the arrangements for this agreement, which is to be signed today, Prime Minister Calvo Sotelo confirmed in Mexico that Mexico is to supply an additional amount of 30,000 barrels a day of crude for products to be processed in Spanish refineries.

4.5 Million Tons Purchased in 6 Months

It was then reported that during the first 6 months of this year, Spain purchased from Mexico a total of 27.7 million barrels (about 4.5 million tons); this represents 15.6 percent of the total of Spain's purchases of crude, and places Mexico as the second leading supplier of Spain.

The agreement provides that the INHIE will receive an additional supply of Mexican petroleum, equivalent to 1 million tons a year.

This agreement was arranged during the visit which the Spanish prime minister, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, made to Mexico last July.

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CSO: 3010/242

BRIEFS

ALLEGED MONTONERO GRANTED SAFE CONDUCT--The national government has granted a safe conduct for Argentine citizen Roberto Eguia to leave the country. Eguia, who had sought asylum in the Mexican Embassy in this capital, traveled to Mexico City on Thursday on a regular Braniff flight after obtaining the corresponding authorization. Eguia had sought asylum in the Mexican Embassy in September because, according to his statements, he was being sought by the police. Once Mexican Ambassador Col Guillermo Albert Robles was able to prove the identity of the Argentine citizen (he is 24 years old) and after having requested the necessary information, he granted him political asylum and started the necessary paperwork for Paraguayan authorities to obtain a safe conduct for Eguia. According to information gathered in police circles, the charges against him state that at some time he belonged to the extremist "Montonero" group in Argentina and that he had specialized in frogman techniques. He allegedly fled to Brazil carrying forged identity documents and was then able to enter Paraguay under the name of Pedro Roberto Jacobi. He also allegedly obtained a document issued by the Bella Vista Register Office (Amambay Department) in January 1979. He became well known in some business and sports circles in our capital because he was a member of the Curda Rugby team. Eguia did not deny that he had belonged to a sector of the Peronist youth which specialized in labor union issues. He said that he had abandoned Argentina once Maria Estela Peron's Government had been ousted because many leaders of this sector of the Justicialist Party were being arrested. According to information obtained at the Mexican Embassy, Eguia had not participated in extremist activities, contrary to what is contained in the police records. [Text] [PY171351 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 14 Nov 81 p 13]

YACYRETA PROJECT COST--Zoilo Rodas Ortiz, deputy executive director of the Yacyreta Binational Organization, arrived yesterday from the United States. He revealed that the updated cost of the project undertaken by the Paraguayan and the Argentine Governments amounts to \$10 billion. This is the first time that so large an amount has been mentioned. Moreover, he reiterated that there has been no formal awarding of the contract for the main civil works, although he admitted that a preliminary and unofficial document has been submitted to the World Bank. The document was jointly prepared by the Harza-Lahmeyer Consulting Company and by Yacyreta. It refers to the project's largest contract. Rodas Ortiz also said that Impregilo and Dumez are the two enterprises which are still in the running in the bidding. He said that he could not make any prediction about which one will be the winner. He added that the process will not be delayed and that a final decision will probably be made by the middle of next month. [Excerpts] [PY162232 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 11 Nov 81 p 12]

CSO: 3010/306

BRIEFS

EXPLOITATION OF PRECIOUS STONES DENIED--The government has not granted any authorization to exploit precious stones in the so-called (Gaiba) region. Those who are involved in this are flagrantly violating the enforced law and must, therefore, suffer the consequences of their crime. This warning is included in a communique issued yesterday evening by the information ministry which states: There have been some press reports on the exploitation of precious stones in the so-called (La Gaiba) region thus implying that the measures stipulated in this case have not been enforced. The armed forces government has gathered the proper information and it has submitted its findings to the national comptroller's office which will draft a final report on the matter. The government has not granted any authorization to exploit these resources. Those who may be involved in this activity are violating the established laws and must, therefore, suffer the consequences of their crime. While the national comptroller's office is drafting a final report on this issue, the armed forces through garrisons in the area, and air patrols, will fulfill its firm decision to defend our sovereignty and protect our nonrenewable resources. If the press reports are confirmed and it is indeed found that small foreign planes are violating Bolivian air space and that there are both Bolivians and foreigners involved in exploiting precious stones in (La Gaiba), they will be severely punished. Moreover, those who are seeking to discredit the armed forces through rumors or biased pamphlets will be charged with slander and brought to trial. [Text] [PY141738 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Nov 81]

ARMED FORCES COMMANDER IN CHIEF--Santa Cruz, 8 Nov (SAPORITI)--The Bolivian armed forces will be led as of today by a commander in chief, a post which has been officially reintroduced and is held by Gen Ruben Rocha Patino on an interim basis. The news has been confirmed to SAPORITI by General Rocha Patino himself. Today, in his capacity as commander in chief, he welcomed the members of the inter-American defense board who arrived in this city. The post of commander in chief was abolished after the coup d'etat which carried Gen Luis Garcia Meza to the presidency. [Excerpt] [PY161250 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 9 Nov 81 p 1]

CSO: 3010/306

ELECTION LAW AMENDMENT DEFEAT SPARKS STRATEGY REVISION**Government To Revise 1982 Strategy**

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] The government has decided to revise its election strategy for 1982 after the defeat it suffered in congress when the amendment that would have instituted the sub-slate [sublegenda] for gubernatorial elections was rejected. That information was given by Justice Minister Abi-Ackel, who considers the rejection of the measure, achieved by the opposition with the support of Social Democratic Party (PDS) dissidents, a "Pyrrhic victory." President Joao Figueiredo, on leave, who was informed yesterday morning about the result of the vote the day before yesterday, also did not express disappointment over the government's defeat and, according to spokesman Carlos Atila, did not make any comment on the matter. The side said that it is a new fact to be analyzed after Figueiredo informs himself through contacts with administration party leaders and with acting President Aureliano Chaves. Atila added that he could not say whether the government will send another bill to congress on the gubernatorial sub-slate. For his part, the justice minister asserted that there will not be any attempt to present the measure again although the government is certain that it will not lose the majority in congress because, according to him, some dissidents voted with the opposition for personal reasons. Although the president of the senate, Jarbas Passarinho admits that resubmittal of the bill is technically possible, he does not believe in that possibility. It is agreed among the opposition and even among administration congressmen, however, that the government will try to impose new devices, such as the total linkage of votes, the prohibition of coalitions and establishment of the enlarged district [distritao]. In any case, the government defeat was received with apparent calmness by government quarters while the opposition stressed that the congress had acted in a sovereign manner and reappraised the possibilities of victory in 1982.

A Threat: the Resumption of Devices

The government is going to propose the sub-slate for gubernatorial elections again, the total linkage of votes and the prohibition of party coalitions next year as soon as it has reconstituted its parliamentary majority in order to prevent the defeat of the PDS in next year's election. That is the prediction of PDS deputies and senators, who consider that defeat of the sub-slate measure has dismantled the whole official arrangement for confronting the elections.

In order to make success feasible, the PDS would have to resort again to the devices that had been abandoned under the pressure of the Popular Party (PP), whose leaders have reportedly threatened, in that eventuality, to again join with the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) in congress and in the election campaign. Opposition parliamentarians such as Senator Epitacio Cafeteira (PMDB for Maranhao) voiced their fear of an electoral reform package to their leader, Odacir Klein.

Yesterday, while bemoaning the defeat of the sub-slate measure, the leaders of the PDS reiterated that the party had abandoned any idea of devices, restricting itself to proposing the sub-slate in order to accommodate the various political lines that make up the party. The proposal had been interpreted as intimation that the recourse to devices might prevail. Prisco Viana, the secretary general of the party declared: "The PDS and the government abandoned all other measures considered to be devices and concentrated on the sub-slate as a minimum. It was a mechanism capable of facilitating internal arrangements. The defeat of the sub-slate measure was not good for the PDS from the political point of view."

Other PDS circles pointed out that, without the sub-slate, the PDS becomes thwarted in the majority of the states, while the opposition enjoys practically the same device owing to its division into various parties. And that fact is occurring less than 20 days before 15 November, by which date all those who plan to run in next year's elections must be affiliated with parties.

New Items

In Belem, Senator Jarbas Passarinho confirmed yesterday that the rejection of the sub-slate for the election of governors does not represent a "definitive situation" because the government can still submit another bill to reestablish it. The technical possibility exists, declared Passarinho. "It would suffice for the new bill not to repeat the previous one, stipulating, for example, that the candidate receiving the second largest number of votes from the among tickets would be elected vice governor, and not the running mate of the person receiving the largest number of votes, as was provided in the bill which the congress rejected."

Submittal of that new bill could not be made until next year, but in time to modify the election law. The president of the senate himself, however, does not believe in the practical workability of the measure" because the sub-slate could not go into effect until April "when it is unlikely that a candidate would appear prepared to make the sacrifice."

According to Passarinho, what the government is going to do now is to make a "realistic appraisal" of the consequences of the nonadoption of the sub-slate on the selection of state governors. He believes that the situation in at least two states--Minas and Bahia--"is quite complicated," but he believes that there will also be problems for the PMDB "because many of those who voted in the opposition rejected the bill only because it was a closed issues. They themselves said that."

The appraisal will show that the situation "is not as catastrophic as they say," he observed. He believes that the government has already absorbed the defeat but denies that that absorption has been easier with Aureliano Chaves in power. He said that General Figueiredo also would accept it calmly. "While Aureliano is a congressman and knows the decision-reaching judgments of congress, the fact that he was a civilian placed in a position that in recent years has been occupied by military men weighed against him. So it was a civilian defeated by the civil power," he observed. He also denied that the absence of the chief of the Military Household of the Presidency, Danilo Venturini, and of the chief of the National Intelligence Service (SNI), Octavio Medeiros, had contributed to making acceptance of the defeat more peaceful. "We are living in new times and there is no longer that type of reaction in the military area, as we have tried to point out."

"Party Duty"

Although he was led to defend the sub-slate measure "by party duty," Passarinho believes that it causes more harm than good "because it divides the party and nurtures hatreds." A good reappraisal, he said, may lead the government to prepare itself better for the elections. He believes that even in Para, the rejection of the sub-slate will not hurt him inasmuch as it will force the opposition parties to present their own candidates "dividing the cake with the PMDB candidate," regarded as the favorite.

Abi-Ackel Says There Was a "Pyrrhic Victory"

Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel declared yesterday that the government's defeat on the sub-slate measure will call for a new strategy by the PDS for the 1982 elections, with a view to uniting the conflicting and even opposing political lines that exist in the party. He stressed, however, that the opposition parties will have the same difficulties and if the inability to use sub-slates is going to hurt the government party, it will cause the same harm to the oppositions, especially the larger parties which won a "Pyrrhic victory."

The victory of the opposition, Abi-Ackel stressed, does not mean in any way that the government has lost its parliamentary majority inasmuch as the PDS deputies who went along with the opposition did not express themselves against the policies of President Figueiredo or showed any determination to leave the party. He explained that they only voted against the sub-slate because of political positions and regional political difficulties which the provision would bring them.

The justice minister pointed out that the sub-slate proposal by the government was decided upon considering the express position of the PDS which, in preparing the report on the election reform, made the sub-slate one of the only points with which it was decidedly in favor, unlike what happened with regard to the countless controversial points studied.

At the present time, continued Abi-Ackel, the government has no intention of again trying to get approval of the sub-slate by submitting a new presidential message in that regard. It remains for the party, he said, to change its strategy and adapt itself to the situation. Abi-Ackel stressed that the whole party, especially the leadership, was committed to getting approval of the bill but reiterated that the defeat did not mean the end of the government's parliamentary majority in congress.

Commenting on the behavior of the opposition, Abi-Ackel said that all the parties concentrated exclusively on the objective of gaining a victory over the government without taking into account the fact that among the opposition parties, especially the large ones, there are the same problems of accommodation of conflicting political lines as those faced by the PDS.

Reprisal

Deputies and senators also reported in Brasilia yesterday that the government and the PDS leadership are going to conduct an appraisal of the results of the voting on the sub-slate in order to identify the formulas capable of rebuilding their parliamentary political base. Only then will it decide whether to press for the sub-slate measure or propose other measures in order to win the elections.

One of the problems to be studied by the government is the arrangement between the congressmen and the top levels of the federal administration. Senator Alexandre Machado (PDS for Maranhao) voted against the policy of the leadership because he had requested an audience from the minister-chief of the Civilian Household, Leitao de Abreu, and the latter advised him that he could not see him until 47 days after his request. Deputy Jose Machado (PDS for Maranhao), who followed his example, had requested an audience with the interim planning minister, Flavio Pecora, whose informed him that he could not see him until the end of November. The Maranhao deputy replied: "I too will not give the government my vote until the end of November." Deputy Joao Paulo Arruda (who changed from the MDB to the PDS) disagreed with the party leader because he felt neglected by the executive branch, which did not mention his bill on usucaption in the presidential message on the subject forwarded to congress. However, the PDS does not understand the negative note by Antonio Pontes. ("It was a matter of principle: I am against the sub-slate," he explained) because he is a congressman thought highly of by the governor of his territory (Amapa), Anibal Barcelos, and by the federal government.

The position assumed by Deputies Feu Rosa, Teodorico Ferraco and Cristiano Lopes, which until the last stage of voting the day before yesterday, were against the policy of the leadership, is explained as service rendered to the governor of Espirito Santo, Eurico Resende, who does not want to be replaced by his predecessor, Elcio Alvares. Deputy Vicente Guabiroba, who is very close to the governor of Minas, Francelino Pereira, also helped to defeat the government, as did Deputies Haroldo Sanford, Claudio Philomeno and Leorne Belem, connected with the leadership of Governor Virgilio Tavora of Ceara.

PDS Hurt in 50 States

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] The government is right: the sub-slate is a PDS problem. It is and will continue to be, as shown by interviews held yesterday with state sources of the various parties by the network of branches and correspondents of O ESTADO. The PDS had counted on the sub-slate in 15 states to harmonize the multiple interests encompassed under its party label. Now in those 15 states the PSD candidates' chances of victory in the gubernatorial elections of those states will diminish greatly because, whoever might be nominated, there will be a number of would-be candidates who may simply not be interested in the election campaign or, even in extreme cases of revenge, may join with the opposition forces.

As a counterpoint to those PDS crises, the rejection of the sub-slate brought greater hope to the opposition, especially the two largest opposition parties: the PMDB and the Popular Party (PP). In 10 states, the PMDB improved its situation with the absence of the sub-slate, while in another five states, the PP sees its chances of winning the governorship improved.

In a few places, that situation has been reversed, with the PDS benefiting from the absence of the sub-slate in two states and the PMDB being hurt in three of them. The Democratic Labor Party (PDT) and the Workers Party (PT) may each profit in one state, while some independent candidates were almost irretrievably hurt.

One of those candidacies is that of Sandra Cavalcanti, former deputy who, until now, is the absolute leader in all popularity polls in Rio although she does not have a party. Her party, the PDR [expansion unknown], does not yet exist legally and the provisional registration of its ally, the Brazilian Labor Party (PTB), was rescinded. Sandra Cavalcanti's hope was to get on a sub-slate under Chagas' PP or in the PMDB where, despite having been rejected, she was finally accepted owing to the electoral weakness of Saturnino Braga. Now the only political solution for the former deputy seems to be to return to the government party.

The hope of the Rio PDS was to present three candidates from different parts of the state with the hope of achieving something as a result of adding the votes together. Without the sub-slate, the party will have to completely revise its strategy. Saturnino Braga, the PMDB candidate, has also been hurt without the sub-slate. Despite the fact that he is the party candidate, Saturnino faces a delicate election situation because it is well known that he is not a "good vote-getter," and cannot very well do without at least a "party coattail vote-getter" such as, for example, Senator Nelson Carneiro, to help him get the necessary votes.

Up to now, the only ones who have really come out ahead are Celio Borja, Leonel Brizola and Lisaneas Maciel. Celio Borja because, when he was sounded out by the president of the PDS he said that he would agree to run as the only party candidate. Brizola of the PDT and Lisaneas of the PT, because if they decide to run--which many doubt--they do not have anyone in their parties who can challenge them. As for Miro Teixeira of the PP, the sub-slate would not have changed his situation at all since he is the only heir of the Chagas machine.

The differences between the [former] National Democratic Union (UDN) and the [former] Social Democratic Party (PSD) continue to be the biggest problem in Minas Gerais. There, the PDS, which has not succeeded in resolving its internal divisions between the former UDN and PSD members, sees its situation very complicated: there are many contenders for the candidate spot and minimum chances of agreement around a single candidate.

On the one hand, the Minas PP, which has succeeded in reducing rivalries between its former UDN and PSD members to a minimum, has already reached agreement on the name of Senator Tancredo Neves as the single candidate. The only advantage for the PP stemming from rejection of the sub-slate is that now the party will need less votes to defeat the PDS, which, if it had had three candidates, could have threatened it with the total vote.

Like Minas, in Rio Grande do Sul, the absence of the sub-slate creates problems for the PDS while not changing the plans of the oppositions. In the PDT, the candidate to be nominated will be Alceu Collares and in the PMDB, it will be Pedro Simon; the PP and the PT, without a strong organization, are going to seek coalitions. It will remain for the PDS to accommodate its three would-be candidates, Jair Soares, Nelson Marchezan and Vice Governor Octavio Germano.

In Pernambuco, the influence of the sub-slate has been diluted since former Governor Cid Sampaio decided last month to join the PP. Now the dispute will be between Cid Sampaio on one side and Marcos Freire of the PMDB on the other. Cid Sampaio may even get the semiofficial support of Governor Marco Maciel, who may withdraw the support of the state administrative machine if his political rival, Moura Cavalcanti, is nominated as candidate by the PDS.

In Bahia, the sub-slate was also expected to accommodate the various interests represented by the PDS. While the PMDB and the PP are formally committed to presenting a single candidate--Waldir Pires and Roberto Santos, respectively--Governor Antonio Carlos Magalhaes will certainly face problems in determining on a single individual to be supported by the PDS.

Another governor with problems is Ney Braga of Parana. Before the disapproval of the sub-slate, there were three contenders for the three possible candidacies for the PDS. The difficulty of picking three candidates from among five names has now been increased to picking only one name from among the same five. The pressures are so great that a split within the Parana PDS is even considered possible, depending on who is picked.

Senator Jarbas Passarinho's political plans in Para have also been hurt by the disapproval of the sub-slate. Passarinho had expected to present three candidates for the Para PDS in the hope that they would add up to enough votes to overcome the votes of Federal Deputy Jader Barbalho, the PMDB candidate, who has the support of Governor Alacid Nunes. Jader Barbalho, who was already the favorite, now sees his chances increased even more with the end of the sub-slates.

Another opposition leader who saw his situation improve was the former governor of Amazonas, Gilberto Mestrinho, of the PP. As the single candidate, Mestrinho will now witness the dispute among the three candidates of the PDS for the nomination of the government party. The PMDB, which was counting on the PDS sub-slate to weaken Mestrinho's candidacy is also seeing the chances of its candidate, Senator Evandro Carreira, diminish.

Unlike the Amazonas PMDB, the Ceara PMDB is euphoric. According to the party leader in the Ceara assembly, Deputy Castelo de Castro, "the candidacy of Senator Mauro Benevides to the governorship of the state has become strengthened" without the sub-slate. The one hurt the most was Adauto Bezerra, who was vying for a sub-slate under the PDS and who now will have to vie for the nomination with the wing of former Governor Virgilio Tavora and with the supporters of Minister Cesar Cals.

In Alagoas, it was the PMDB that anxiously awaited approval of the sub-slate. There, the strongest candidate electorally is Federal Deputy Divaldo Suruagy of the PDS, and the PMDB's hope was to secure three candidates for its sub-slates, which would represent the various opposition forces. Now, the PMDB will have to decide in such a manner as to cause the least discontent.

Two candidacies in Espirito Santo, one for the PDS and other for the PMDB, were affected by the termination of the sub-slate. Former governor of Espirito Santo, Elcio Alvares, considered the PDS politician with the best chances of being elected, will not get the nomination because of the animosity existing between him and Governor Eurico Rezende, who is now in a position to impose his own candidate. In the PMDB, Federal Deputy Max Mauro, though very popular, has upset segments within the party and is unlikely to be nominated as the candidate.

The effect of the absence of the sub-slate will also be great in Santa Catarina, where no less than 10 candidates are contending for the PDS nomination and two are fighting within the PMDB. Many in the PDS say that it is going to be very difficult for the party leadership to avoid dissension.

In Rio Grande do Norte, there is also a large number of PDS candidates seeking the nomination. The PDS, which is the only party with more than one candidate, will have to accommodate seven contenders to the state governorship.

In Maranhao, the difference among the members of the PDS is similarly serious. With three candidates already presented by the party, few believe that Governor Joao Castelo will have any success in pacifying the party by selecting one of them. Only one person is capable of uniting the PDS, they say in Sao Luis: Senator Jose Sarney.

In the meantime, in Paraiba, the defeat of the sub-slate will benefit mainly the PDS. Federal Deputy Wilson Braga will be confirmed peacefully at the party convention while the oppositions continue to depend on the possibility of coalition as the only way to face the PDS.

In Mato Grosso, the decision against the sub-slate ended up strengthening Senator Benedito Canelas, who controls the convention and will nominate somebody from his group, bypassing Federal Deputy Julio Campos, until now the strongest candidate of the party. There will not be any change in the opposition; the PMDB will nominate Father Raimundo Pompo, and the PP will nominate former Governor Jose Garcia Neto.

In two states where the candidacies have not yet been determined, Mato Grosso do Sul and Sergipe, the opinion was unanimous to the effect that without the sub-slate, everyone will be benefited. According to political leaders in those states, the fact that there is no sub-slate will bring about within the party a natural rallying around the person nominated.

In Acre, the PT may swing the balance. Although the PMDB is the favorite, and the PDS may not succeed in reconciling its internal differences, the PT could influence the outcome if it decides to present its own candidate, thereby drawing votes away from the PMDB. The government party is trusting in that possibility.

And in Rondonia, if the territory is raised to the status of a state and thus there is an election, the PDS does not have any chance without the sub-slate to defeat the PMDB candidate, Deputy Jeronimo Santana.

8711
CSO: 3001/15A

IMPACT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS VIEWED**Growth Slowed**

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 2 Nov 81 p B 1

[Text] The lowering of the real exchange rate, the entry of foreign goods into the market, and the rise of real wages, while the economy is growing very slowly, seem to be three important elements that are having a negative impact--if only temporarily--on different aspects of economic activity.

In addition, high interest rates, increasing indebtedness and lower prices can be taken into consideration.

Not all of these phenomena are having the same influence on each economic activity, because markets and cost structures are different.

Best Known Cases

Agriculture, financing and housing are the three sectors where the difficulties are clearest.

The first of these sectors has been plagued with a high degree of indebtedness and rising interest rates. Its domestic markets are characterized by strong competition from imported goods that cost less to consumers, both because of lower prices on the international market and because of the drop in the real exchange rate.

On foreign markets, on the other hand, particularly with regard to fruit and forestry products, the results have not been good for various reasons. The financial sector, which maintains ties with all economic activities through credit, faces the risk of the insolvency of each of its clients, so it is indirectly affected by all the elements that influence the different branches of economic activity.

Finally, in the case of housing, the problem seems to stem from a high growth rate in the last 18 months. The upshot was supply levels that could not easily be absorbed by the market under normal conditions. The increase in interest rates and the shortage of funds for financing long-term investments have aggravated the situation of construction firms, which are having trouble selling houses at current prices.

Along with these well-known situations, however, are the plights of the other sectors of the economy. In addition to some of the problems mentioned above, these sectors must deal with the fall in the real exchange rate, rising imports and the growth of real wages.

Effects of Exchange Rate

The drop in the real exchange rate has made exports less profitable, while enhancing profits on imports.

One indication of each sector's situation is the net portion of production earmarked for the external market, that is, subtracting from total exports the value of raw materials imports.

An examination of the situation in those terms reveals that of 65 economic sectors into which national production can be classified, only 26 are net exporters; that is, they export a greater value than they import. These activities could be impaired by the fixed nominal exchange rate policy.

The other 41 sectors are net importers, and will therefore benefit from this policy.

The graph that appears here shows the four industrial activities that have been most seriously affected by the exchange policy.

Effects of Foreign Competition

The lowering of tariff barriers has meant that the domestic market has been supplied increasingly by imports. The larger that proportion, the more competition national producers must face, and therefore the greater effort they must make to stay in the market.

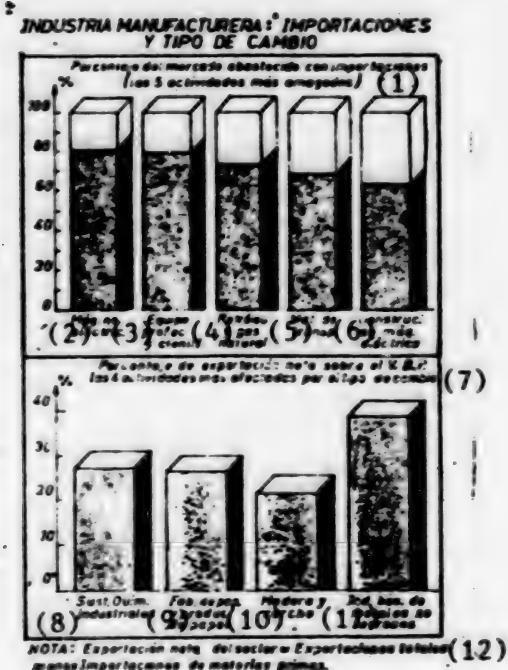
An analysis of the sectorial situation leads to the conclusion that the businesses in the metal machining sector have suffered the most damage. Among them we should mention those which produce machinery, both electrical and non-electrical, those which produce transportation equipment--which exist in this country solely due to the special protection they receive--and those which produce metal goods.

The graph shows the percentages of the domestic market supplied with imports in the five cases where this phenomenon is most important.

Effect of Wages

The increase in remunerations due to legal adjustments or to collective bargaining agreements, under circumstances in which prices can rise very little or must even fall in some cases, means that the most labor-intensive activities have suffered more damage than those that are not.

In this regard, the service sector is in the worst position. On the other hand, in the manufacturing sector the share of labor costs in total costs is relatively minor.



Manufacturing Industry: Imports and Exchange Rate

Key:

1. Percentage of market supplied with imports (the five most threatened activities)
2. Non-electrical machinery
3. Professional and scientific equipment
4. Petroleum and natural gas
5. Transportation equipment
6. Construction of electrical machinery
7. Percentage of net exports in terms of VBP [expansion unknown]; the four activities most damaged by the exchange rate
8. Industrial chemicals
9. Paper and paper products manufacturing
10. Wood and cork
11. Basic non-iron metals industry
12. Note: Net exports of sector = total exports less imports of raw materials

Salaries Up 14.8 Percent

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 3 Nov 81 p C 1

[Text] The Index of Wages and Salaries experienced a real increase of 14.8 percent between August 1980 and August of this year, according to the director of the National Statistics Institute, Sergio Chaparro.

He explained that the change in the index over the 12-month period amounted to 35.6 percent, and when the inflation rate of that period, 18 percent, is deducted from the figure, a real increase of 14.8 percent is obtained.

Building

He also reported that construction starts in the country between January and August of this year, compared to the same period of 1980, rose by 54.7 percent in terms of the total area under construction.

The number of housing starts increased from 24,160 between January and August 1980, to 39,507 during the first 8 months of this year, a 63.5 percent rise.

Industrial Production

Industrial production, meanwhile, grew by 5.3 percent during the first 8 months of this year, compared to the same period last year. There were declines in six of the 20 groups included in this index.

The groups registering negative growth were: machinery construction (except for electrical machinery), -39.3 percent; textile products, -6.3 percent; tobacco, -9 percent; basic metal industries, -1 percent; food products, -0.4 percent; and leather and leather products, except for shoes, -0.2 percent.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate in Greater Santiago dropped from 10.9 percent to 8.2 percent, on the average, between the August-October quarter of last year and the same period of 1981.

This information was released yesterday by the director of the National Statistics Institute, Sergio Chaparro.

The figure, which represents a total of 111,600 unemployed persons, out of a total work force of 1.353 million people, breaks down into 6.4 percent compulsorily retired and 1.8 percent first-time job seekers.

The number of employed rose during the above-mentioned period, from 1.191 million to 1.241 million, a 4.27 percent increase, according to the survey by the state institution.

The information does not contain details about the sectors where unemployment is highest.

In the earlier quarter, July-September of this year, unemployment went from 8.1 percent to 8.2 percent.

According to the tables presented, the total population of Greater Santiago is 3.965 million people, of whom 1.352 million make up the labor force. The others are under 12 years of age, students, housewives or retired.

8926
CSO: 3010/266

PRESIDENT INSPECTS, PRAISES IQUIQUE FREE TRADE ZONE

Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 5 Nov 81 p 7

[Article by Raul Rojas]

[Text] Iquique--President Augusto Pinochet spent 2 hours and 41 minutes visiting the facilities of the Iquique Free Trade Zone (ZOFRI) and saw that 6 years after its creation it has become the greatest merchandising center in the Southern Cone of the Americas, and is an important international trading center as well.

The chief of state expressed his great pleasure at ZOFRI's role in regional and national development.

The president of the Administration and Control Board, Maj Gen Juan Guillermo Toro Davila, and General Manager Patricio Pira were the main participants in the presentation on the achievements and plans of the zone.

Among the most important figures cited by the president was a truly spectacular statistic: At this time ZOFRI is investing \$269 million in a program that will be completed by the end of 1982. It involves the expansion of the walled area for sheds and industrial plants, sewerage and paving in the industrial area, the construction of an administration building, the purchase of a computer, the maintenance of structures, supplies for projects, and improved water and electricity services.

Automobiles

With the expansion of the walled area, there will be 128 warehouses for storage and industrial processing; furthermore, a new parking lot for 10,500 automobiles is already in service. A service area will also be built in that place for banking, insurance and transportation offices, as well as offices for foreign trade-related activities.

The construction of new warehouses will also require the expansion of the area devoted to retail sales.

The investment program, which will end in 1982, as the chief of state learned, will have the following results: 1) 2,000 new direct jobs; 2) 46,000 additional square meters of private sector storage space; 3) 307 million pesos of private

investment in construction; 4) the installation of 50 new businesses; 5) the incorporation of 24 hectares of urbanized property into ZOFRI's assets; 6) the connection of the free trade zone to the railroad network; and 7) the stimulation of regional economic activity.

Objectives

In their presentation to the president, the ZOFRI executives recalled that the zone was created in order to streamline foreign trade, provide timely supplies at lower costs to the national market, and establish a market for economic integration with the countries of the area, particularly Peru, Bolivia and Northwest Argentina.

Then they cited statistics to illustrate the degree of development attained. They pointed out, for example, that the purchases and sales of goods by ZOFRI increased from \$249 million to \$984 million between 1977 and 1980, a 300 percent jump.

Furthermore, in the first 2 weeks of October this year, the total amount of purchases and sales for all of 1980 was exceeded. By the end of December a total of \$1.3 billion is expected. The directors predicted that by 1983 the transactions will total \$2 billion.

ZOFRI transactions amounted to 5.4 percent of Chile's foreign trade in 1977, compared to 9.2 percent today. Inventories soared from \$37 million to \$191 million between 1977 and 1980.

Sales abroad grew from \$1.3 million to \$60.2 million, a clear indication that ZOFRI has become a real center for the reexportation of goods.

Economic Development

The regional intendant and president of the Administration and Control Board, along with the general manager of ZOFRI, stated that 5 years after the zone was created, its operations have succeeded not only in doing away with the economic depression of this region, but have also promoted sustained economic development, even beyond the limits of Tarapaca.

The chief of state was more than pleased when he learned that in the past 4 years, ZOFRI activities have resulted in 4,950 new jobs, of which 2,777 correspond to direct absorption of manpower. In addition, the 37 businesses that existed in 1977 have multiplied sixfold, totaling 224 today.

In 1980, Iquique was the fastest growing port in the nation. The total tonnage unloaded from ships went from 61,075 to 190,592 tons; 10,180 containers were unloaded, compared to only 1,030 in 1977. The number of ships coming into the port jumped from 235 to 390. In the last 4 years, the consumption of electricity has grown 41 percent, while that of gasoline grew by 48 percent. According to the ZOFRI executives, these indicators clearly show the widespread progress in Iquique.

Tourism also benefited from these advances. The number of hotels went from 4 to 23, with beds rising from 280 to 1,346 in number. The number of passengers using the Iquique Airport surged by 68 percent between 1977 and 1980, surpassing 75,000 people already.

Investments

President Pinochet was informed that the Administration and Control Board invested \$274.6 million between 1976 and 1980. Between 1981 and 1982, investments will total \$289 million. This means that in 2 years it will invest much more than in the 4 previous years.

During his visit, the chief of state examined panels, posters, statistical tables and photographs. He was also presented with a beautiful color photograph depicting ZOFRI at night with the port of Iquique in the background.

Later, he went to the outbuildings, where an exhibition displayed products of the industries that are already functioning here.

Four Projects

In the final part of the tour, the president was informed that ZOFRI has four projects on the drawing board. The first one is to build an electricity plant capable of producing electricity at international rates, since power is very expensive in this region now, and it is essential for industrial development.

Another interesting initiative was the construction of a wharf for ZOFRI's foreign trade across from the industrial area, to prevent overcrowding of existing facilities at the port of Iquique.

Finally, the president learned that a study is being done on the construction of a large refrigerated warehouse for the storage and exportation of perishable goods, and another on improvements to the infrastructure of the Diego Aracena Airport to permit it to operate as an international airport.

At the end of his visit, the president of the republic congratulated the ZOFRI executives and left the following message as he made the first entry in the book for visiting dignitaries: "With best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the Iquique Free Trade Zone, Augusto Pinochet Ugarte."

8926

CEO: 3010/266

ACC'S TORRES DISCUSSES SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Havana JUVENTUD TECNICA in Spanish Jul 81 pp 16-19

[Report on interview with Dr Wilfredo Torres, member of the Central Committee of the PCC and president of the Academy of Sciences of Cuba, by Jose Ramon Garcia; date and place not given]

[Text] In recent years and especially in 1980, the scientific and technical activity visible in the country points to the existence of even greater potential, as required by the circumstances of our development.

Many of the results obtained by the institutions, experts and scientists of the Academy of Sciences of Cuba and other scientific institutions in the country, such as those pointed out in the report by Comrade Fidel Castro to the Second Congress, are recognized for their interest and value to the national economy, even those promoting the conservation and improvement of the material resources that the people create to improve their standard of living.

On these and other aspects, Dr Wilfredo Torres, member of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Academy of Sciences, reports to the readers of JUVENTUD TECNICA.

"During the 5-year period from 1976 to 1980, an effort was made to plan and organize scientific and technical activity and there was an increase in the efficiency of a large number of research centers.

"Several institutions," Torres pointed out, "have joined the network of scientific and technical units, particularly in 1980. We are witnessing the opening of the National Animal Health Center and the Jorge Dimitrov Agricultural Research Institute, the first in the country ever opened outside of Havana."

"Activities have gone forth in over 100 research units and nearly 23,000 workers are participating.

"Applied research and development work represent over 80 percent of all research."

More Significant Results

On this matter, the president of the Academy of Sciences of Cuba explained:

"In drawing up the balance sheet of work completed during the 5-year period and especially this past year, we see that the most important results include, in the field of agriculture, the obtention of new varieties of sugar cane, rice, tubers, vegetables and citrus fruits.

"In fishing, a specific technique and more efficient equipment were recommended for bonito. In addition, regulations were handed down for shrimp and lobster fishing, along with other scientific and technical advice.

"Our main source of foreign currency," Torres pointed out, "had the development and introduction into the sugar cane industry of the DTC-600 clarifier, which halves the time it takes to purify juices. Continuous crystallization equipment was also introduced, which helps to increase industrial recovery.

"At the same time, technologies have been developed in the nickel industry making greater recovery of nickel and cobalt possible.

"Outstanding among all the tasks taken up in recent years and especially in 1980 is one far-reaching achievement of Cuban science: the joint Soviet-Cuban space flight as part of the Intercosmos Program. Work on the design and planning of the program of experiments and research conducted during the flight took nearly 3 years. Despite the difficulty of the task, the flight took place with the required scientific and technical quality and precision."

In speaking about cooperation between Cuba and the socialist countries, the president of the Academy of Sciences said:

"The most important work has been the final preparation and signing of the General Agreement on the Plan for the Accelerated Development of Science and Technology in the Republic of Cuba until 1990, subscribed during the 34th session of CEMA, and the drafting and discussion of the bilateral agreements that were signed before the end of the first quarter of 1981.

"Another important aspect is the beginning of cooperation with Nicaragua and the continuation of work with the Bureau of Overseas Scientific and Technical Research (ORSTOM) and the National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) of France, among other international organizations."

Training

Concerning advanced training for our scientific personnel, Torres emphasized that the 5-year period came to a close with 80 qualified scientists. The work of the rank committee was intensified on an organizational level and committees were set up based on sections of science. In addition, 14 postgraduate courses were given, along with a special study with an initial registration of 300 graduate students.

"At the present time, we can see moderate progress in certain fields of scientific and technical activity, as well as a certain accumulation of experience and knowledge that enable us to see the real scope of work done and the limitations facing us.

"Over 100 scientific institutions and centers of higher learning are doing research or work in scientific and technical development, constituting a network that covers

a whole range of activity such as the sugar industry, agriculture, health, mining and metallurgy, chemistry, mechanics, electronics, food and others. However, our work is notably inadequate in areas such as construction, energy, light industry, transport, natural resources and the environment.

"As our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro pointed out in his speech at the official opening of the Animal Health Center in September (1980), 'research will naturally not be the field of everyone, but it will be the field of those with the greatest dedication, the greatest vocation, the greatest discipline and the greatest ability.' He continued: 'The research scientist must have the vocation, the clear consciousness of serving his country and at the same time, logically enough, the need for improvement, progress and success of any human being.'

"Guided by the points and resolutions of the First Congress of the party and the resolutions of the Second Congress, as well as specific directives emanating from our higher organs, we have tried to put together, continuing the experience that we consider to be positive from all of these years, a whole series of fundamental guidelines for the work of the organization during the coming year, by means of a document that will synthesize the main tasks that must be accomplished by the different organizational units, with the aim that the document will help channel the year's work and at the same time, serve as a control tool for Academy officials."

New Period

There are many complex tasks in the institutional and organizational fields that must still be performed so that science and technology may develop under more rational conditions and improve their efficiency, based on their connection with the economic objectives stemming from the construction of socialism in Cuba.

"Our first fundamental guideline for 1980," the president of the Academy of Sciences said, in referring to work underway and the future activity of the organization, "is aimed at compliance with the matters under the responsibility of the Academy, emphasizing the achievement of objectives set forth and a critical analysis of deficiencies detected.

"Based on the principle of concentrating our efforts on those matters that are vital to the economy, we have approved 49 principal government problems for this 5-year period, while other matters remain under study and may give rise to new proposals of main government problems, which would in turn provide greater coverage of the objectives of scientific and technical progress.

"In activities that are the responsibility of the organizations, we must carry out and enforce provisions guaranteeing the maintenance and strengthening of the principles of socialist law, and ensure and oversee the execution and completion of tasks related to the Science and Technology Plan for the 5-year period now beginning."

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CSO: 3010/227

COOPERATION, SOLIDARITY WITH MOZAMBIQUE DESCRIBED

Havana CUBA INTERNACIONAL in Spanish Aug-Sep 81 pp 10-11

[Article by Miguel Rivero, special correspondent of CUBA INTERNACIONAL]

[Text] Maputo--The cooperation and solidarity of the people of Cuba with the people of Mozambique date back to the harsh, difficult years of the war waged by the African nation against the Portuguese colonialists.

The first bilateral contacts to apply Cuban assistance to the immediate tasks of national reconstruction took place following the proclamation of independence in 1975. As early as 1976 the first group of Cuban internationalists was in Mozambique; it consisted of 10 specialists in livestock raising.

In mid-1977 the two countries signed the first basic agreement for cooperation, together with various complementary agreements between individual governmental entities. This made it possible for cooperation quickly to be broadened and diversified to include a substantial number of Mozambican economic sectors.

The First Cuban-Mozambican Intergovernmental Conference, held in Maputo from 13 to 23 October 1978, agreed to institutionalize the Joint Commission for Cooperation, while new agreements were signed that substantially increased the already existing ties.

The second meeting of the Joint Commission was held in Maputo from 22 to 29 October 1980, by which time the bilateral trade already consisted of cooperation with, or assistance to, a total of 15 ministries and governmental entities relating to the economy, public health, education and the public services.

Better than any chronological history or mere enumeration of meetings and conferences, however, is the story that the protagonists themselves can tell.

Advisers Tell Their Story

The interview with the Cuban internationalists took place in the "estate" (apartment house) in Maputo in which a number of technicians and specialists reside.

Eduardo Sanchez Blanco is 30 years of age. A veterinarian, he has worked for 2 consecutive years in Mozambique and is carrying out his first internationalist assignment.

Sanchez explained that his basic task has been to advise the Mozambican side concerning measures that should be adopted to maintain health inspection on Mozambique's borders.

He stated that the internationalists have simultaneously assisted in founding a school in Zambezi Province for the training of intermediate-level technicians.

At this center the Cubans are teaching classes in stock raising and animal health. The specialists in veterinary science and stock raising have also cooperated in drafting the comprehensive development plan for the decade 1981-1990.

After almost 2 and one-half years in Mozambique Dr Esperanza Figueroa Silva, specialist in psychiatry, has become one of the best-known Cuban women in the field of medicine. She is working in three hospitals in Greater Maputo; serves as clinical director in two of these hospitals; and offers her services in the outpatient clinic of the Central Hospital in this city.

Last year Esperanza also taught classes in psychiatry at Eduardo Mondlane University. "The majority of cases I took care of during that period," she said, "reflected the traumas of the colonial war or the exploitation to which this country was subjected by the Portuguese. These traumas, and their consequences, have left lasting scars among the population."

To have an idea of what the colonial period was like, suffice it to say that when the war ended only one specialist in psychiatry (a Portuguese national) was left in Maputo, because in more than 4 centuries of rule not a single Mozambican had been trained in that branch of medicine.

Dean of the Cubans

Adalberto Diaz Gonzalez, a specialist in the art of fishing, is regarded as the "dean" of the Cubans who work in Mozambique. He has been in this country since August 1977 and is currently serving as adviser to the Secretariat of State for Fishing.

"When I arrived in Mozambique," Diaz said, "there were four other Cubans working here; today we have 59 technicians in the fishing sector alone. A new group will join us very soon, moreover, and we believe the number of specialists in this sector will total more than 100."

The "dean" also disclosed that a center for training boat captains, technologists and drivers is already in operation; financed by the FAO, it offers intensive courses taught by Cuban teachers.

Here too, however, the grievous heritage left by colonialism is having an impact with its sequel of illiteracy and low level of culture, which have the effect of limiting the work of the specialists.

"We have students who from the practical standpoint can already be regarded as boat captains," Diaz said, "but they have difficulty in assimilating the theory of navigation in a short time, inasmuch as a specific cultural base is a prerequisite."

The school offers a 1-year course in which the students receive 6 months of classes in the theory and 6 months of practice. A total of 92 young people have graduated at this center to date.

The Cubans also impart instruction in the techniques for canning shrimp, and seven advisers serve as brigade leaders in the maintenance and repair of the fishing fleet.

In only 10 months on the job, Ubaldo Acuna Despaigne has already toured all the country's provinces in his capacity as national adviser for agricultural mechanization.

Cuban cooperation has also made itself felt in the agricultural sector. The mechanization technicians are based in seven of the 10 provinces; they have assisted in the creation of an agricultural management unit together with other units charged with working in the livestock, copra and tea sectors. At the same time, nine Cuban advisers are working in the headquarters section of the agricultural administration.

"We have prepared 10 projects for Mozambique's agricultural development that are already in process of implementation," Ubaldo said.

The Cubans have also assisted in the organization of a national seminar on mechanization; it was held in Manica Province with the participation of representatives of all the nation's enterprises.

Teachers from the Caribbean island are also working in a school for tractor drivers, intermediate-level technicians and mechanics; it is located in Tete Province.

The last Cuban to be interviewed was Isidro Diez, likewise a "veteran," who since 1977 has served as economic adviser in the Cuban Embassy in Maputo.

Isidro stated that more than 4,000 Mozambicans have been trained to date as technicians or skilled workers under the direction of personnel from his country who are working in Mozambique, while other Mozambicans have traveled to the Caribbean island as students, on scholarships awarded by the Cuban Government.

He explained that at the present time this cooperation extends to 25 sectors of the Mozambican economy, and that during 1981 it will be broadened to include the specialty of geodesy and cartography. Moreover, contacts were initiated this year with the State Committee for Prices of Cuba.

This Cuban cooperation, which began in 1976 with the aforementioned 10 livestock technicians, is today being provided on an infinitely broader scale. Hundreds of experts are working in the sectors of agriculture, fishing, the sugar industry, education and public health as an expression of a friendship that has been strengthened, and as an expression of the ties that exist between the Cuban Revolution and the process of national liberation which in Mozambique is directed by Samora Machel.

10992
CSO: 3010/163

U.S. PLANS FOR CARIBBEAN REGION SCORED

Havana CUBA INTERNACIONAL in Spanish Aug-Sep 81 p 12

[Article by Jose Bodes Gomez: "New Plan Concerning the Caribbean"]

[Text] Preparations have begun in Washington for creation of a new "Alliance for Progress" which would be similar in its objectives to the one that failed in the 1960's but would this time be restricted to the Caribbean region.

The publicity campaign for this incipient program was timed to coincide with the visit to the U.S. capital by Venezuelan Minister of the Interior Rafael Andres Montes de Oca, who has thereby been transformed into the official spokesman for the plan.

Montes de Oca met recently with U.S. Vice President George Bush, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and high officials of the State Department, following which he spoke with the press to report on the projected new "Alliance."

The publicity campaign presents this initiative as a joint action by the governments of the United States and Venezuela whereas in reality it is the United States' idea, the weekly NEWSWEEK has disclosed.

According to the NEWSWEEK report, the administration of President Ronald Reagan has proposed to consult with various governments of the region with a view to supporting Washington in its new "Alliance for Progress."

The objective of the program (according to the U.S. magazine and also the Venezuelan cabinet minister) is to contain the "advance of communism" in the Caribbean by encouraging economic development.

The previous "Alliance"--which pursued the same objective--was launched shortly after the victory of the Cuban Revolution.

In the present case, the "Alliance" proposal surfaced following the people's victories in Nicaragua and Grenada and also the consolidation of the Cuban revolutionary process.

Although there were various reasons for the failure of the first program, two of the principal causes were the lack of funds (because Washington never provided financial assistance in the amount promised) and the inability of many of the governments of the region to introduce the partial reforms proposed by the "Alliance."

Washington's preoccupation with the changes which are occurring in the Caribbean region and Central America is not a new development; the previous administration had already attempted to counteract this situation by means of a series of measures ranging from the economic to the military.

The creation of a special force in Florida for possible intervention in the Caribbean--together with the holding of large-scale military maneuvers such as "Solid Shield 80"--were among these measures.

The Carter administration promised to increase financial assistance in the economic sphere, and during his term in office there was created--under the aegis of the World Bank--a so-called "cooperation group" for the economic development of the Caribbean.

The results yielded by these measures have not satisfied the present U.S. rulers, and a new campaign is now being planned to support those governments of the region which Washington regards as its allies.

One of the plan's more vulnerable points is the fact that it cannot be presented as a comprehensive program intended to cope with the problem of underdevelopment in the region, for Washington's decision to suspend all forms of aid for the reconstruction of Nicaragua is still of very recent date.

Nor can this plan be presented as one based on the economic needs of the countries of the Caribbean, because there are an equal number of other countries in Latin America that are in the same situation, as is proved by the statistics on illiteracy, malnutrition and poverty in Paraguay, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and so on.

The U.S. administration is currently in the midst of a delicate situation with respect to its domestic economy and has already invited its allies in Western Europe to share the burden of the future loans, as for example on the occasion of the visit of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

These negotiations serve to confirm that in addition to its operations of harassment and destabilization against the democratic governments of the region, Washington would also like to commit other Western powers to its policy toward the Caribbean.

10992
CSO: 3010/163

RIZO NOTES REASONS FOR HIGHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 7 Oct 81 p 4

[Speech by Julian Rizo Alvarez, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the PCC, at Agricultural Workers Day at Bay of Pigs Victory Citrus Fruit Enterprise in Jaguey Grande; date not given]

[Text] Comrades, fellow speakers, comrade agricultural workers:

Today we commemorate Agricultural Workers Day, the day of those who work the land and raise livestock, the day of the most important producers of food for the people.

We have arrived at this day with encouraging achievements and truly promising productive and economic results.

The rate of achievement for commercial production was 102 percent, costs were reduced to 86 percent of what had been planned, productivity attained 105 percent and the average wage attained 104 percent.

Thanks to the dedicated efforts of all our workers, who day after day learn the secrets of the soil and extract its best fruits, we produced over 5.7 million quintals of potatoes, an increase of over 750,000 quintals, making a national record yield of 5,940 quintals per caballeria [1 caballeria = 33.2 acres]. In this great effort, Matanzas was the real champion, with 6,910 quintals per caballeria, while Ciego de Avila, Pinar del Rio and Sancti Spiritus also exceeded the 6,000 mark. Particular mention should be made of Havana, which obtained 5,949 quintals per caballeria on the respectable figure of 559 caballerias planted, by far the highest in the country.

Many other achievements could be noted during this period, all contributing to this commemoration of Agricultural Workers Day and helping it to reach a high level of recognition.

The achievements for other tubers and types of produce were 108 and 127 percent respectively. Vegetable yields in Matanzas were over 5,500 quintals per caballeria; in Havana, over 4,900; and in Villa Clara and the Isle of Youth, over 4,000 quintals.

We are also producing more rice: From the figure of 700 quintals that we obtained in 1975, we managed yields of 1,366 quintals per caballeria. In rice growing, we

must emphasize the yields achieved by Gramma, which exceeded 1,400 quintals per caballeria, with the Fernando Echenique Enterprise leading the way with 1,868 quintals per caballeria. Citrus fruits continued their ascent, with a plan completion rate of 118 percent. During this 5-year period, we shall reach the figure of 1 million tons, with over 500,000 for export.

Milk Production

In the cattle raising field, we should point out a number of results: Milk production is 13 million liters higher than last year, despite the drought early in the year that caused the plan to fall below its projected figure by some 9 million liters. One should mention the results of the Havana provinces, which in peak months obtained daily figures of some 1.2 million liters, and Camaguey, which produced 500,000 liters a day. Swine workers have also made progress. Far from discouraging workers, the underhanded practices of the imperialists, consisting of waging bacteriological war on us by introducing various viruses into our country, including the African swine fever virus, strengthened them. All the swine enterprises completed their plan for this phase of the year, with national results of 107 percent. Fowl raising continued its progress, with a completion rate of 109 percent for meat and 102 percent for eggs. Our chicken farmers are steadily moving toward the figure of 100,000 tons of meat.

Beekeepers are also marching in the vanguard of the agricultural army and their plan completion rate was 127 percent. Their brigades are working hard to be in the vanguard and to produce 100 tons of honey. In this enumeration of meritorious production achievements, we have left tobacco for the last. Our most recent harvest achieved a historic record, with the production of over 1.16 million quintals. Pinar del Rio Province achieved a special record with over 800,000 quintals.

Here also, the imperialist maliciousness receiving a resounding reply. The previous year, they decimated tobacco plantations with rust and this year, tobacco growers achieved the highest record of all time.

Within the context of so many production achievements, so many successes, I believe it is proper to render homage to the farmers of Matanzas Province.

I must add that this year, seven provinces vied to host this magnificent event: Matanzas, Havana, Havana City, Ciego de Avila, Santiago de Cuba, Villa Clara and Cienfuegos. Camaguey and Holguin could not stay with them to the end. Unfortunately, the results of the rest of the provinces were far lower.

The Havana farmers were even somewhat unhappy at not being able to host this event. They made a great effort and obtained meritorious results given the largest area planted in the country. That is true and we must recognize it publicly. But we had established the principle that results must be rewarded over efforts and preferably, quality results.

Here, the Matanzas farmers were unquestionably in the lead, being the most efficient. Matanzas completed its commercial production plan with a rate of 110 percent, the average wage of 103 percent. To produce 1 peso, it cost them 81 cents and their earnings were over 10 million pesos.

This was a true manifestation of economic efficiency. In this respect, we believe that all the provinces have the conditions for reaching such levels of efficiency and even for overcoming Matanzas, which has won the right to host the Agricultural Workers Day event 3 years in a row. We believe that we would all ask the same question: What is the reason for the success of Matanzas, which has once again won the right to host this event? I believe that the first achievement of the Matanzas farmers was to bring about an identification between the workers and their plans, their enterprises.

In that province, they talk about potato families, tuber families, other families, and this is not a mere phrase, a pretty play on words lacking in meaning. Here, saying "productive family" means unity, cooperation, the contribution of everyone and a fight for the same production objective, a production objective that begins to be won in the discussion of the plan, in which all enterprises, all lots, all mechanics, all irrigators, technicians and officials participate. It is a production objective for which specific figures are set in every place, figures that the workers themselves establish, figures that everyone applauds because everyone feels a part of them, because they see in them the reflection of their ideas, experiences, intelligence and efforts. How many times have they come out of a meeting with figures far over those of the plan? These production objectives continue to be achieved in the respectful application of farming techniques, with true discipline and zeal, where shoddy work and routine practices have no place, where nothing is skipped, where superficial triumphal boasting is not accepted.

This achievement is confirmed when one sees that the enterprises objectively analyze and practice exigency as a method. Trade union sections encourage and channel the emulation of workers and party cells oversee and worry about the tiniest detail of the workers' problems. That is the secret of Matanzas. There is nothing mysterious, nothing magic about it! It simply means involving the workers in the plan, guiding them in their techniques, overseeing and meeting the needs and concerns of the workers!

Emulation

Comrades:

In every production objective, which is at the same time an ideological objective, emulation plays an essential role. On occasion, we see that emulation is viewed as a formal matter, something that is guided and that has to be put into practice, even if only bureaucratically. This is an unfortunate confusion. Emulation is an ideological problem. Emulation is a practical way of seeing that moral incentives are accompanied by material incentives. Emulation lives and grows among men; that is its environment. It is born of the ideas and enthusiasm of men and nothing is more foreign to the spirit of the agricultural workers' emulation than bureaucracy. Emulation dies when taken away from the workers collectives, when it is reduced to figures and models. Emulation must be dynamic, agile and lively among men, when they translate it into their work every day with greater productive efficiency, when each individual and the collective as a whole makes a commitment.

Emulation related to man, identified with him, is without a doubt a relationship of success, of productive and ideological successes.

A great deal could be written or said about the importance in socialism of seeing that moral and material incentives are creatively linked, but it is enough to start a real emulation to understand its scope. A man who emulates is capable of reaching all goals, of achieving the greatest quality. A man who emulates is capable of generating valuable ideas, of making discipline a normal activity. Emulation is an inseparable weapon in the building of socialism. That is why the party recognizes with such great satisfaction the different emulative movements being developed by the agricultural union. To a great extent, they have been the boost given to the productive desire we mentioned a short while ago. The movement of model units was an injection of enthusiasm into livestock breeding. The movement of socialist work units is a new force in the fowl and swine branches. The movement for efficiency in machinery, the emulation in breeding, the silo campaign, the individual and collective emulation in all branches of the sector are the driving forces that will carry production and the productivity of agricultural workers very far.

We have great tasks ahead. We commented only a moment ago that already this year, seven provinces fought to host this event. We can imagine what will happen next year. What will the other six provinces do that fought with Matanzas until the last minute? How will the productive shame of the other provinces that were left behind and the special Isle of Youth municipality react? How will the hard-working, fighting Havana farmers or those of courageous Santiago, which is taking giant steps, react? What will Camaguey and Holguin do to avoid remaining among the least efficient?

I am sure that next year, many of the figures mentioned will be erased. I am sure that it will even be hard for the Matanzas farmers to maintain their position as the vanguard leaders.

We are awaiting the development of a new, strong phase involving hard work, a phase in which there will be great enthusiasm and interest in becoming more efficient daily.

Not Efficient Enough

Comrades:

We appreciate the progress that has been made by agriculture in many places. We congratulate you for it and recognize it with great satisfaction. However, we must honestly say that we still have a long way to go to achieve the parameters of efficiency to which we aspire and which we can obtain. Our production is still below what we need for socialism. It is enough to compare these figures in order to realize the amount of agricultural yield we must still discover. Yields in tubers and root plants for the period analyzed were 2,700 quintals per caballeria, while Matanzas achieved 5,100 and Havana 4,900. In other words, these provinces obtained nearly double the country's yields.

If we analyze the difference in potato yields in the different provinces, the difference in vegetable yields, the difference in rice yields of the Fernando Echenique Enterprise in Granma and other enterprises, we realize the productive potential that is not being used, how many poor techniques are used, how much better management must be in certain places. We must say that the very enterprises that are now successful, those that are now outstanding, still have great reserves to develop.

This means that that important production movement, the "Revolution for High Yields" of which we have talked so much and of whose importance we are so convinced, is scarcely beginning. It has a great future ahead and must be built on the basis of the principle of combining all efforts and wills to turn our agriculture into a veritable emporium of riches.

We must emphasize the optimum use of the agricultural land we have available. Our island cannot grow. This is the land we have, but the population does grow and we need food.

Furthermore, every day there will be more highways, more buildings, more towns, because development requires this, but we shall always have the same land area and there will perhaps be less land to cultivate. Consequently, it is indispensable to get the most out of our land, make it produce more, not think about crops covering vast areas, but crops that produce high yields. At the present time, studies are being made of the productive potential of the different farm areas, chemical soil studies that will enable us to learn what our potential yield is, which are the best areas for certain crops. We shall then have to make our enterprises efficient because along with technical and scientific knowledge, discipline and determination are decisive, irreplaceable, for making the soil produce. In making soil produce, we must pay attention to the way the land is divided. It may appear that this is not very important, but because of a lack of population, because of many fences, roads or unnecessary paths, we are wasting hundreds of caballerias.

We referred to the importance of observing the proper growing techniques for each crop as a means of achieving productivity, but I believe that we have to go a little further back. Good results for every crop are, in addition to knowledge and proper care of the soil, planting and the development of plantations, closely related to another principal element: seed. With poor quality seed that is a mixture and not healthy, we will never obtain high productivity. This seems basic since everyone understands in practice how much it is hurting us.

There are places where we are thinking of a large plan, of volumes of planting, of the mobilization of huge amounts of resources, but we think little about seed, in the amount that will be required, in the preparation of seedbeds, the purity of seed, its development or conservation. The large plan may be planted, but few plants will grow, they will be unhealthy and spindly and from the very beginning, we are ruining the high yield to which we aspire. Paying attention to the quality of seed is a basic factor in agriculture. Another problem that we must face now is broadening the range of tubers and vegetables and extending the harvesting period.

These products are the basis of our diet. The people like and need them, but we cannot only offer sweet potatoes and yams to the people because they reject them and they are wasted. We must offer a wide variety of tubers and produce that will satisfy the wants of the people and permit us to aspire to better prices and less waste.

In this matter of the range of tubers and the extension of the harvesting period, the banana is a product that plays a vital role, but we have not yet achieved substantial results. The Revolution for High Yields has a vast field of work in

the promotion and stabilization of banana crops. One of the best ways to intensify production in agriculture is irrigation.

To a great extent, development of rice growing, promotion of citrus crops, improved productivity of tubers and produce and the expansion of harvesting periods, as well as the development of pasture, depend on better and greater dissemination of irrigation systems.

A constant concern of every enterprise must be attention to plant and animal health.

Nor must we forget that in addition to the natural contingencies of insects and diseases that a tropical country must face, we have the perversity of the neighboring imperialist enemy which, powerless to defeat us militarily and economically, now tries to make us yield by means of hunger and the exportation of insects and viruses. Whence the additional importance of plant and animal health under the current circumstances, although its role has always been decisive.

Milk Producers

Comrade agricultural workers:

At this important meeting of agricultural producers, we cannot fail to mention, however briefly, agricultural machinery. We have over 30,000 tractors in agriculture. It is an indicator of the efforts of the revolution to improve work productivity and free man from hard physical labor. But in 1980, those tractors worked only 4.6 hours a day in agriculture and 5.6 hours in livestock raising. Some 20 percent of those tractors' time was used for unproductive labor. How much productivity was lost in that manner? How much economic inefficiency does this signify? We are confident that the movement for efficiency in machinery being promoted by the union will be a decisive factor in the correction of this situation.

Comrades:

A few moments ago, we were praising the movement of model units in livestock raising, saying how it had contributed to progress in livestock raising. We mentioned achievements in the production of milk, the advances that some provinces have made in some areas. It was interesting to learn how "Ubre Banca," a product of the work of the revolution in the genetic improvement of our cattle, led to a world milk production record. This example not only serves as an inspiration, but also constitutes one more boost for our livestock raising.

We are convinced that the day will come when there will be hundreds and thousands of large milk producers. We still have many tasks ahead of us in order to make our livestock raising operation efficient. We must devote great attention and efforts to that endeavor. In periods of drought, our animals still go hungry. Despite the progress in the production of hay and silage, we are still not keeping all the grass that grows abundantly in the spring and we sometimes preserve it poorly. Industrial by-products are wasted that would be ideal for livestock feed.

The birth rate continues to be low and the mortality rate high, meaning that the size of our herd remains stagnant.

These are the problems that must be faced by livestock breeders and although our future in this area looks brighter thanks to the enthusiasm and zeal that are being converted into a tradition at every enterprise, on every ranch, in every cattleman, we cannot rest or be overconfident until we manage to have a highly productive herd for both meat and milk.

Organization

Finally, comrades, in speaking about the tasks of the 5-year period, we must emphasize the importance of consolidating the status of the enterprise as the organizational unit capable of adequately planning and overseeing work.

The socialist principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" must govern our administrative and trade union work. We must work every day to find new forms helping to improve the ability of workers.

Promoting the obtention of the ninth grade and improving our technical level, backing greater mastery of every activity and, at the same time, using forms of pay based on output, relating the individual to his work, paying for the amount of land finished and developing integrated brigades: These are new forms of organizing work in keeping with the transformation of forms of agricultural production. The activity of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Union of Agricultural and Forestry Workers is aimed in this direction: in the fight for efficiency, for higher production figures each day, based on the proper use of management and inspection methods in keeping with our economic policy and our revolutionary principles. On this happy day, a day on which we have the satisfaction and honor of paying homage to agricultural workers, we want to extend warm congratulations to the 119 national vanguard workers and the 17 Lazaro Pena medal winners, along with the representatives of the 45 national vanguard enterprises who are honoring this event with their presence. What an example of productivity, of the correct care of machinery, inventions and innovations, of efficiency at work, we find in this group of workers and vanguard enterprises! May we express to all of you the recognition and homage of the party and all the revolutionary people!

To all the agricultural workers, who on this day receive the stimulus and recognition of the people for the services they render to their nation, go the congratulations of the party in well-deserved recognition from all society, which knows well that it has in you a powerful bulwark and army of revolutionaries. Congratulations, my beloved agricultural workers and thank you!

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DEVELOPMENT, USE OF NEW CANE VARIETIES NOTED

Havana JUVENTUD TECNICA in Spanish Jul 81 pp 20-21

[Article by Lucy Gispert]

[Text] In the past 5 years, the country's scientific institutions related to the study of sugar cane have arrived at surprising results, both with respect to the search for new varieties as well as innovative concepts about growing techniques.

The possibility of having technical personnel capable of undertaking the development of sugar cane agriculture and industrialization has enabled us to begin recovery programs in areas affected by insects and diseases and to have more ambitious objectives such as the search for varieties more resistant to drought. This goal is aimed at balancing growth and development in the conditions of our tropical climate, whose rainfall is so varied and unpredictable.

Many factors gave rise to the discovery or creation of more resistant varieties. This required hard work lasting months, years and even decades. To be more precise, we would say that it is a continuing task that combines the experience of research workers of other phases.

Research was channeled along different paths. In Havana City, for example, the Academy of Sciences Sugar Cane Research Center is located.

In addition, the Institute for Basic Research in Tropical Agriculture (INIFAT) is also conducting important studies on the subject, relating its work to meteorological factors resulting from Cuba's geographic position on the globe.

From a broader, national standpoint, the Academy of Sciences is heading up experimental geographic work in the different provinces. The latter are conducting laboratory studies in the field of climatic and ecological conditions of every region, which means that the laboratory is taken to the very scene of events.

By these means, it has been possible to provide answers to phenomena of great scientific interest such as the environmental genotype -- that is, the influence of the environment on organic nature and on the behavior of plants.

At the Second Exhibition of Achievements in Science and Technology, interesting subjects were presented with respect to varieties of cane. For example, the

Matanzas Experimental Station showed studies on the inhibition of flowering on the variety Mayari 5464 through gamma rays. It also exhibited other research on sources of resistance to rust bacteria.

Holguin Province developed valuable research on varieties to be substituted for the Barbados 4362, which has caused such great damage because of its susceptibility to rust.

Results of the variety Mayari 5465 on the Guatemala Cane Enterprise constituted another serious study done by technicians within the framework of the Second Exhibition.

Others, such as the Jaronu 60-5, B. 42231 and My 54129 and their application in the eastern provinces, were seen and discussed in studies of varieties.

It should be pointed out that in the field of the practical application of research results, the success of the studies is obvious.

The recommendations of varieties for the different provinces include:

| | |
|-----------|--|
| C 16-68 | Las Tunas and Holguin (all) |
| My 5715 | All provinces except Havana |
| My 54 129 | All provinces |
| C 3 2368 | All provinces |
| Ja 6419 | All provinces |
| Ja 6411 | Havana, Matanzas, Villa Clara, Tunas and Holguin |
| C 88967 | Havana and Holguin |
| C 147 66 | Ciego de Avila, Camaguey and Las Tunas |
| C 334 64 | Matanzas, Camaguey and Holguin |
| C 166 67 | Havana Province |

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CSO: 3010/227

SUGAR INDUSTRY ACCIDENTS SEEN AS AVOIDABLE

Havana JUVENTUD TECNICA in Spanish Jul 81 pp 62-64

[Article by Jose R. Garcia Gonzalez]

[Text] Unfavorable microclimatic conditions exceeding acceptable limits are the most frequent cause of accidents in the sugar industry.

Five work posts have been labeled as so-called "hot spots," based on research done: oven cleaners and helpers, boiler operators, *puntistas* [translation unknown] and boiler helpers.

In these areas, the heat of the environment, combined with that produced by the process of producing sugar, the old equipment that is inadequately insulated, and the poorly designed and ventilated premises cause high temperatures that result in discomfort and changes in physiological parameters.

Consequently, in most cases, workers involved in the processes refuse to wear or use individual protective gear, arguing that it gets in the way of their work. Over half fail to use helmets, boots, aprons or gloves, which results in an unfortunate number of easily avoided incidents.

It has also been found that in some cases, the safety violation is not committed directly by the workers. Rather, the risk of accident stems from the failure to comply with Resolution 35 of the Ministry of the Sugar Industry as a result of the lack of safety equipment in warehouses, late delivery and the fact that workers not not accustomed to following safety measures.

How To Be Safe

Studies made by specialists and experts from the Work Safety Institute in several sugar enterprises where a large number of accidents had occurred in the so-called "hot spots" led to the following recommendations: using safety goggles NS-627B and asbestos aprons during the cleaning of ovens; improving the microclimate in the hot spots (ventilating systems and better insulation) so as to promote the use of individual safety gear; paying special attention to the promotion of work safety habits; improving the training of industrial safety officials and improving environmental hygiene in sugar enterprises.

The life of the individual is a basic aspect of our society. The correct and constant use of safety equipment is not only a duty, but an obligation.

AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES TRADE RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 31 Oct 81 p 9

[Text] Nicaragua's ambassador to Spain Orlando Castillo considers trade relations, which the revolutionary government is developing with the private and government sectors in Spain, to be of great significance to Nicaragua.

The ambassador said that a mixed company has already been established, made up of Spanish businessmen and the government of Nicaragua, through the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

In addition to Ambassador Castillo, Alejandro Castillo Martinez, commercial counsellor of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Madrid, also attended the interview.

Alejandro noted that this company will try to enlarge the area of negotiations. He said that it is hoped that 8 percent of the coffee output will be exported to Spain this year; on the other hand, consumer products will be purchased and this is now being worked out through the line of credit granted by the Spanish Foreign Trade Bank.

The line of credit runs up to the sum of \$25 million which will be given at a moderate interest rate, such 7.5 and 8.25 percent, according to the items involved.

He said that the line of credit will be used for the purchase of agricultural machinery, construction equipment, and consumer goods.

The latter will include items worth \$5 million and a portion of these purchases will be sold approximately on 15 November, consisting of toys and other products for Christmas trade.

Twenty-Two Businessmen Coming

Ambassador Orlando Castillo Estrada announced that 22 businessmen would arrive in the country in November from the province of Saragoza, headed by Jose Luis Martinez Cardial, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

He said that they represent 20 industrial enterprises producing all kinds of agricultural machinery and construction machinery. This, said Ambassador Castillo, reflects the work that is being done along these lines by the embassy.

During his stay, he added, he will talk to Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the National Reconstruction Government Junta.

Some of the businessmen have been in the country before and are fully aware of the effort that is being made to promote economic development; this is why they have expressed their desire to negotiate on a level favorable to our people.

The ambassador indicated that they also talked to officials from the Planning Ministry, including Dr Edmundo Jarquin who explained the country's economic situation to them in further detail.

They also talked to Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca and members of the board of directors of enterprises under that ministry.

They likewise conferred with the vice ministers of the MIDINRA, transportation, and construction. The program includes visits to the agricultural center and the geothermal projects.

He said that the Spanish-Nicaraguan chamber might be established by the end of the year; it will be an organization that will try to broaden trade relations. Its headquarters will be in Madrid.

Jose Esteban

Questioned as to the participation of Jose Esteban Gonzalez in the seminar on human rights, sponsored by the Council of Europe, to be held in Spain, he explained that the Council of Europe is made up of parliamentary representatives from the European countries and that a commission of members of parliament in the Christian Democratic delegation invited them.

In his remarks, Jose Esteban Gonzalez--said the ambassador--asked that a commission be appointed to visit Nicaragua to analyze the situation regarding the implementation of human rights for the purpose of getting the European economic community to suspend aid to Nicaragua.

This reproachable step was rejected by the delegates from Amnesty International of Jurists and the Inter-American Human Rights Council as well as by other European personalities invited to attend the seminar.

This is why the remarks by Jose Esteban Gonzalez had no repercussions whatsoever.

The representatives from Amnesty International of Jurists and from the Inter-American Human Rights Council recalled the resolutions passed 2 months ago on the case of Nicaragua which are entirely contrary to the statements made by Gonzalez.

An example of Jose Esteban's failure is that the seminar's resolutions do not mention Nicaragua but rather El Salvador, Guatemala, and South American countries that systematically violate human rights.

Ambassador Castillo noted that it was well known that Gonzalez was always seen together with the delegate from El Salvador.

The ambassador also noted that the mission from the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] stressed that the human rights violations, of which the Nicaraguan people is a victim, come from outside the country, involving some bad sons of Nicaragua.

On the other hand, Ambassador Orlando Castillo Estrada said that it was quite logical for the delegation, headed by Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez was very useful; one of the purposes was directly to inform the government, European political personalities, and the Spanish people about the true situation in Nicaragua.

The ambassador repeated that publications manipulated by the transnational news agencies are still being put out in Spain but that the media publish comments and analyses favorable to the Sandinist People's Revolution.

The Spanish people continues to be optimistic and sympathetic toward the people of Nicaragua and the solidarity houses are growing with each passing day.

He said that there was a great eagerness to learn more about the progress of the Central American peoples, a phenomenon which springs from the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution.

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CSO:3010/297

COSEP UNABLE TO ACCEPT LOSS OF ECONOMIC POWER

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Oct 81 pp 3, 5

[Article by Sergio Lopez: "What the COSEP Top Leadership Does Not Understand"]

[Text] It is difficult for some big business operators to get used to the idea that they once and for all have lost the control they used to exercise over the government's economic and legal administration and they are now trying to create a climate which will enable them to recover the power they have lost.

There is no other way to explain the attitude of big capitalists who, from the top leadership of the COSEP, launched a challenge against the people's government, knowing full well that the country is going through serious economic difficulties and that there are forces which are preparing the conditions for military aggression against Nicaragua, not to mention the counterrevolutionary gangs which frequently invade national territory, leaving a trail of blood and suffering behind.

And while economic difficulties exist primarily because of the seriousness of the crisis of the economic model which world capitalism imposed upon us Central Americans, the threats of aggression--and the leaders of the COSEP know that only too well--spring from the fact that what we have here is a revolutionary transformation process which is radically altering our society's economic and political relationships and which allows no return to the past.

They must thus realize that it is necessary to teach new forms of coexistence, very different from those that prevailed in the past and that they are having so much trouble forgetting.

The statistics disclosed by Central Bank President Alfredo Cesar and Finance Corporation General Manager Fernando Guzman show that the Sandinist revolution not only speaks of coexistence between the private and public sector, within the context of a people's government, but turns that expressed political determination into reality through the administration of the financial resources--and they are certainly in short supply--which the revolutionary state has.

Here are the statistics that tell us the private sector got more than 60 percent of the loans granted to the production and commerce sector. Of course, the beneficiaries of today are not exclusively those who in the past were the only ones to get their hands on the financial resources available to the bank, although they, too, received a significant share of the loans granted by the revolution.

Now the small and medium agricultural producers, the small cattle ranchers, the craftsmen can get loans and, in spite of the difficulties they are experiencing, these are not the major problems that have caused the nationalized banking industry to fail to meet its obligations. It is precisely the big operators, the richest, who owe most and who discharge their obligations toward the banks under the National Finance System least of all.

We must also remind them that while private investments in 1980 amounted to the insignificant sum of 400 million cordobas, the profits of the commercial sector came to 1.5 billion cordobas.

It would be better for the country if, instead of rejecting the historical responsibility they have for the economic crisis experienced in Nicaragua, instead of causing a confrontation with the revolutionary government, instead of destabilizing the revolution, they were precisely to seek a way of helping the process of national reconstruction by carrying out a policy of unity around the great tasks which are being planned within the economy and defense.

A patriotic attitude necessarily means realizing that power has changed hands and that power is now being held by the people, the people who gives them the opportunity to be useful to the fatherland and who will be implacable against those who want to destroy what costs so much to achieve.

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PRINCIPLES OF SANDINIST REVOLUTION EXPLAINED

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 22 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Adolfo Miranda Saenz: "Sandinism and Marxism-Leninism"]

[Text] Our revolution combines all of the universal principles of political science which are valuable and useful. The recalcitrant anticomunists do not agree that we are a "New Nicaragua" with an autochthonous revolution. Our revolution is a Christian revolution and cannot ignore the Marxist-Leninist doctrinaire values. There is no incompatibility with the Sandinist blueprint for a mixed economy and political pluralism. What happens to COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] is not a matter for Marxism-Leninism but a matter of having to live under new rules.

For the Nicaraguan people, who for many years suffered Somoza, capitalist, and imperialist oppression, preventing it from studying and learning political theories and doctrines that were not that the United States and its Spanish-American vassals wanted to teach it, the words "Marxism-Leninism" could be interpreted as a synonym of the denial of its values. COSEP knows that only too well and is manipulating that concept for the purpose of striking down our revolution and at the same time seeking internationally to damage Nicaragua as part of an attitude which, along with the position adopted by the right-wing parties, can be called "treason to the fatherland." Our revolution is led by a responsible and conscious vanguard and as such cannot ignore Marxist-Leninist doctrine and can recognize its values. But to say, as COSEP has said, that this revolution is Marxist-Leninist, in the sense and with the tone of voice they said it, is only designed to confuse the people and damage the country as part of a plan certainly conceived by the Yankees or their bosses.

We must remember that the Sandinist Front publicly and in a very clear manner maintains its position as an eminently revolutionary movement; by revolutionary we mean its antiimperialist and popular character, inspired at the same time by the historical and nationalist traditions of Nicaragua, side by side with the internationalist struggle of the peoples in support of their liberation. The Sandinist Front has always maintained that the Sandinist people's revolution is being made for the benefit of the neediest, the workers and the peasants who have been exploited for centuries and that one of its main goals is to put an end to the exploitation of one social class by another.

In numerous public statements, the top leaders of our revolution said very clearly that the revolution combines all those universal principles of political science which are valuable and useful, including the scientific principles of Marxism-Leninism, which is something which any revolution needs nowadays in order to be authentic. We cannot ignore such postulates precisely because their scientific character necessitates our considering them.

Our leaders often have said that this revolution features the values of authentic Christianity whose support has been decisive and valuable. The same is true of the autochthonous values of the history of our people's struggle and our nationalism, our traditions and our own idiosyncrasies. Even more so, our leaders have said that this revolution is also inspired by the authentic values of other revolutions, by the struggle of other peoples including the independence war of the United States and the humanist principles of the French Revolution.

Why so much weeping and moaning? What is happening is that the recalcitrant anti-communists want to challenge the fact that the revolutionary and scientific values of Marxism-Leninism are clashing with Christian feelings and other values and the nationalist sense of the Nicaraguan people. In an absurdly oversimplified statement they say: "If the revolution has Marxist-Leninist influence or orientation, Christianity will be excluded from it or will be wiped out; national values will be swept away and we will begin to live and think entirely as they do in other countries." In other words, they say: "Either we become another Costa Rica or we become another Cuba." They do not agree that we are a "New Nicaragua" with an autochthonous revolution, in which we cannot in a doctrinaire fashion ignore the Marxist-Leninist scientific principles, inspired by a profoundly liberating, evangelical, and authentic Christianity and based on our own historical tradition.

We must emphasize that, in generalizing things in such an oversimplified manner in all of their statements, they simple overlook the great achievements of modern revolutions, such as the Cuban revolution, which has been so slandered and which has been so maliciously described in a manner very different from reality in order "to scare us" (it would not be bad to become another Cuba but this is impossible historically).

Our revolution is Sandinist because it is inspired by the most beautiful tradition of our people and it is Christian because the supreme postulates of the Gospel are the main postulates of the revolution and the authentic disciples of Christ in Nicaragua are identified with the poor (images of Christ) collaborating in and exerting influence from within the process. This latter feature did not turn up in other revolutions because the Christian religion at that time was not witness to its principles and was in truth "the opium of the people." There was so much "bad odor" within the Catholic Church that Pope John XXIII said that the windows of the Church would have to be opened in order to let a little fresh air in, leading precisely to Vatican II whose updating for Latin America consists of the Medellin and Puebla conferences and whose fruits can be seen in the participation of Christians committed to their God and their people and in support of the liberation struggles of the oppressed on this continent. This "updating" of the Church did not take place at the time of the Cuban revolution, for example, and this historical circumstance cannot be overlooked. A pre-Council Christianity committed to the support of the exploiter class, with reactionary hierarchy and clergy, have no place

in a revolutionary process, nor could the false god, whom those misnamed Christians presented, be accepted by a younger generation aware of the realities of a people expressed by those who preach a god of the exploiters. That category of distorted Christianity was not eliminated from the revolutionary process by Marxism-Leninism. It eliminated itself. Today, circumstances are different.

Our people's revolution is Sandinist, it is original and it is autochthonous, it is Christian and it cannot overlook the Marxist-Leninist doctrinaire values, in addition to which it also combines and is enriched by many other values. And this must be so because "Marxism-Leninism is a science; it is a revolutionary theory which is based on dialectics. It offers the theoretical and methodological base for the scientific analysis of the past and the present. It is a science in the midst of creative development which ceaselessly is enriched with new conclusions and with new fruits of the revolutionary work of the masses" ("Why History Develops According to Lenin," Vadim Zagladin, "Socialism, Theory and Practice," April 1981).

Those who present an oversimplified panorama (day or night, white or black, Cuba or Costa Rica) do not take into account the versatility of Marxist-Leninist doctrine; they forget that there is a period of transition from capitalism to socialism where one decides the place which will be occupied by each sector according to its attitudes in line with the revolutionary process and they do not realize that there is therefore no incompatibility with the Sandinist blueprint for a mixed economy and for political pluralism in support of the construction of the revolution and they do not realize that Marxist-Leninist doctrine can at the same time be used as a valid scientific instrument which must be taken into account so that our vanguard can lead us toward the formation of a new, just and humane society. All sectors are invited to participate in the construction of the new society. Within this pluralism there is unrestricted freedom of the press, provided it is not used to try to destroy the revolution itself. Lenin wrote: "The objective is to build socialism, to eliminate the division of society into classes, to turn all members of society into workers, to destroy the base on which rests all exploitation of man by man. This objective cannot be achieved all at once; it requires a rather long period of transition from capitalism to socialism" (V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Fifth Edition, Vol 38, p 385). Within a purely Marxist-Leninist doctrinaire concept, all honest and patriotic sectors would have their historical opportunity to contribute to the construction of the revolution and to occupy a worthy place in the future according to their consistent participation.

But the Sandinist blueprint for a pluralist revolution with a mixed economy, which we are experiencing in Nicaragua, harms the millionaires of the COSEP and the gentlemen of reaction, in general, in terms of their political interests. What happens to them is not a matter of whether or not we have Marxism-Leninism. What they do not like is that in Nicaragua people must now live under new rules oriented toward benefiting the vast majority of Nicaraguans who are workers and peasants; this is not in line with their illusory concept of making a "bourgeois" revolution but rather an authentic socialist revolution, because if it stopped being socialist it would cease to be authentic and it would cease to be a revolution, as Che Guevara said.

Finally I might quote from the book "Economia Politica-Socialismo": "The political economy of socialism is a living science which is in a process of continuing

development. It has perfected itself as a science along with the progress of society. It is not something petrified and immutable. It is in a process of constant development. Its subjective and general laws cover all fundamental aspects of society during each epoch: politics, the economy, and the spiritual life of society. At the proper time, in each country committed to the construction of socialism, these laws become reality in different ways, depending upon the concrete historical conditions of the country" (G. Kazlov, Academy of Sciences, USSR, et al., Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1977).

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OFFICIAL REPORTS SUGAR PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO INCREASE

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 31 Oct 81 p 9

[Text] It was announced officially yesterday that sugar output for 1981-1982 will go up 900,000 quintals as part of one of the biggest challenges to national production.

Eduardo Jerez, General Manager of Sugar Industries in the MIDINRA, informed BARRICADA that the five mills of the APP will increase their output by 39 percent over the output of the last harvest. It will be necessary to make a major effort in the labor area above all in order to be able to increase the output and to attain the targets.

The people's mills harvested 1.73 million quintals last year and it is hoped that we will reach a figure of 2.73 million quintals this year.

Harvest Details

Sugar output at the San Antonio Mill is expected to go up by 200,000 quintals; the approximate output will be 2.73 million quintals this year.

It is expected that the sugar output in the APP [People's Property Area] will lead to the processing of 1.6 million quintals of white sugar while the San Antonio Mill is trying to turn out 1.6 million quintals of refined sugar, with the rest being raw sugar.

The director of sugar industries pointed out that the sugar mills are trying to achieve optimum production through measures such as the separation of excess personnel, the enlargement of the agricultural area, and the improvement of industrial machinery.

On that score he said that the Julio Buitrago Mill has almost 2,000 employees who can be considered surplus and that a way will have to be found to solve that problem. There are other mills which have enough personnel, such as the Benjamin Zeledon Mill.

The Javier Guerra Mill will resume operations this year; it had been closed down for 3 years and the necessary repairs are now being made. As for the rest of the mills, preparations are being completed and the harvest will be started as planned by the administration in November and December of this year.

The APP "will mill" 27,600 manzanas [1 manzana = 1.75 acres] of sugar cane while the San Antonio Mill will come up with 25,450 manzanas, in other words, less than the APP, but with a greater sugar output. On that score, Jerez pointed out that the San Antonio Mill has managed to reach the limits of efficiency because of its long experience.

The sugar quota fixed by the International Sugar Organization for Nicaragua comes to 121,000 quintals and it will be easily filled; the domestic quota will benefit from an increase in output, said Jerez.

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EXPERT EXPLAINS VALUE OF EXPORTED COTTON SEEDS

PY182310 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 12 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] A technical source at the agriculture and livestock ministry told ULTIMA HORA this morning that "even though they claim that the 800 [as published] tons of seeds sold to Argentina are of the industrial kind, the fact is that they are of the Reba Paraguay 279 variety because that is the variety which our factories have been receiving."

The source explained that the cotton and tobacco controlling office (OFAT) has been selling its surplus seeds to industrial plants which used them to produce oil, pulp and other byproducts. OFAT Director Jose Dario Radice said that "we sell a large portion of surplus seeds used for sowing to industrial plants to cover our administrative costs."

At this point OFAT has a large stock of seeds. It has 11,000 tons of seeds, enough to sow 440,000 hectares. However, only 300,000 hectares will be planted this year which means that only 7,500 tons of seeds will be used. There will be a surplus of 3,500 tons, enough to sow 140,000 hectares.

Our technical source indicated that "even though the seeds have not been properly certified or treated with fungicides and pesticides, they are of the Reba P-279 variety produced by 'nursery experts' and belong to the 'foundation' [fundacion], 'registered,' and 'certified' type. This type of seed can germinate easily just the same."

The technician said that the Reba P-279 had been produced exclusively in our country after considerable sacrifice, agricultural research, various breeding efforts and experiments. "That is why it has been given the name it bears. Reba means 'resistance to bacteria' 'P' stands for 'Paraguay' and the number 279 is that of the most successful culture specimen. It has remarkable resistance to diseases and greater fiber yield."

He also explained that "it is the type of cotton fiber which is much sought after throughout the world because of its quality, and its price is always the highest. That is why it is considered strategic material and now that Argentina, where production costs are lower, also has it, we are bound to face some unfavorable competition."

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DAILY CRITICIZES SALE OF COTTON SEEDS

PY182057 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 11 Nov 81 p 11

[Editorial: "Besmirched Purity"]

[Text] It is a truly sad paradox to have cotton, the flowers of which are a well-known symbol of purity, mixed up in something which, according to the evidence on hand, is nothing but a shady export operation involving (as we have been compelled to point out) an objectionable "sale of development." This is because the 1,500 tons of seeds sold by a private enterprise to the provincial cotton board of the Argentine Province of Formosa belonged to that much sought-after variety the Reba PA-279. This variety is the result of almost 10 years of patient, painstaking and expensive efforts in selecting genetic material, beginning with the original Reba 279, which had been brought from Thailand.

As is well known, the operation was carried out through the Banco de Los Trabajadores [workers bank], and a reliable source indicated to our newspaper that the deal involved the illegal sale of 1,500 tons of seeds sent out in small shipments for obvious reasons of concealment. Thus the first shipment of 500 tons left the port of Varadero on 1 October. It was followed by three more shipments, one of 300 tons on 9 October, another of 200 tons from the same port on 19 October and a third shipment of 500 tons a few days later. These exports, which did not have the approval of the agriculture and livestock ministry, had been authorized by the finance minister as proven by the signatures of Rafael S. Santacruz and Brigido Rodriguez Baez, technical assistant and technical secretary to this ministry, respectively. Furthermore, the source certificate was signed by the director of the foreign trade department of the industry and commerce ministry, whose name had not been typed in under the appropriate seal, only his signature was there. We must also bear in mind that it is a general belief that these illegal exports were the motive for the unexpected resignation of customs Director General Saul Alcaraz and his replacement by Salvador Bogado.

To further add to the confusion with which the people, lacking an official explanation of the facts, are faced, the head of the "Exporinter Ltd" Company signed an open letter, published yesterday by a morning and an evening daily of this capital in which, among other things, he stated that "the exporting operation was carried out in a totally legal manner after paying all taxes stipulated by law and in compliance with the Lafta (now Aladi) treaties." He further clarified that the operation went through "without any type of concealment, without need for favors from anyone because it was in keeping with international treaties with which Paraguay complies in an acknowledged and faithful manner." The lengthy open letter includes curious remarks

about the fact that most of the cotton farmers of this Argentine Province are Paraguayans from which one is supposed to deduce that in the final analysis it has just been a sale of Paraguayan cotton seeds to...Paraguayans. In addition to all this the open letter points out that even if the seeds were strategic material (something which the signer of the letter refutes)...the resulting cotton would never compete with that produced in Paraguay because the characteristics of our cotton production, which account for its great market value, are very special (family-level farming and picking by hand), all of which result in the high average quality of the product due to its exceptional cleanliness," something which could not occur in Argentina where the use of machinery for picking cotton reduces its quality.

These are, in general terms, the explanation of Walter A. Gwynn Oddone, head of "Exporinter Ltd" and signer of the open letter which he has deemed appropriate to release to the people.

In the light of this information the government should provide complete information concerning what has happened, a report which should duly clear up every one of the factors which have a bearing on this important aspect of the nation's economic activities.

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CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER ON HUMAN RIGHTS

PY172302 Paris AFP in Spanish 1253 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 16 Nov (AFP)--Luis Antonio Resck, a Paraguayan Christian Democratic leader here today called upon the people of Western Europe to increase their awareness of the dramatic status of human rights in Paraguay. The chairman of the Paraguayan Christian Democratic Party, who is touring Western Europe, told AFP that he wants to draw the attention of the people and their government to the fact that not only the United States but also Western Europe and the multinational companies are cooperating with a regime which is refusing to acknowledge any human rights at all and is exploiting its people.

Resck, who has been arrested 10 times by the Paraguayan Government and who is now living in Brazil, held talks with various French political sectors, especially with Antoine Blanca, adviser for Latin American affairs of the French premier, and with Bernard Stasi, a deputy for the opposition.

Resck also met with representatives of the Paraguayan colony in France and with members of the National Accord--which is made up of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, the Christian Democratic Party, the Febrerista Party and the Colorado Popular Movement--a political opposition front which purports to be the only valid option for a democratic opening.

Opposed to President Alfredo Stroessner's regime, the National Accord visited Washington in 1978 and 1980 and La Paz in 1979. This year its members signed the so-called letter of Brasilia and have been seeking to disseminate its contents through contacts with democratic groups in the Southern Cone of the continent. In Paris the National Accord is being represented by Ruben Bareiro Saguier.

The Christian Democratic leader had participated in a conference on human rights sponsored by the European Council and held in Madrid. He met in the Vatican with John Paul II, who expressed interest in the Paraguayan situation and the role of the church in that country. In Rome, Resck conveyed his concerns to Mariano Rumor, chairman of the World Christian Democratic Union and to Giulio Andreotti, former prime minister. After his stay in France, Professor Resck will continue his tour in Belgium.

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COUNTRY SECTION

PARAGUAY

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITY SUPPORTS STUDENT--In a press communique released today the University Pastoral Service [SPU] denounced "the unfair situation of fellow university student Perla Yore, charged with possession of subversive books." The communique stressed the right of the students "to have access to every kind of cultural material which could allow them to make in-depth research of whatever nature to improve their intellectual level." This statement draws support from the transcription of a paragraph of the "Gaudium et Sees" Ordinance No 59 of the 2d. Vatican Council which states that "man must be free to conduct research and disseminate his own opinion. Culture must not be placed at the service of political or economic powers." Further on, the communique discussed the hunger strike which the prisoner has been on for 17 days by saying that "through this attitude she has undertaken the defense of the entire university community." In another paragraph, the communique pointed out that "we share with her the anxiety stemming from the lack of respect shown toward her dignity as a human being, made in the image and likeness of God our Lord and toward her inalienable rights as a child of the Lord." (Cfr. Puebla 40) The communique concluded by stating: "Therefore, the SPU believes in the imperative need to assume a firm and Christian attitude advocating the urgent task of improving the moral standards of the nation." [Text] [PY180331 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 17 Nov 81 p 8]

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